Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

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NIPPON PLANES DOWN 6 ENEMY WARPLANES RAIDING BOUGAINVILLE

SOVIET POLICY AT THIS STAGE DISTURBS U.S.

'Incomprehensible Friendliness' Toward Poland, Balkan States Is Reason

DYNAMITE HELD LURKING

Many Difficulties Confronting Projected 3-Power Conference at Moscow

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, October 5.—The United States Government authorities are utterly baffled by the "incomprehensible friendliness" being shown by the Soviet Union toward Poland, the Balkan States and the De Gaulle regime and the recent about-face in its religious policy, according to the Washington correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

The correspondent comments on the atmosphere in Washington circles with the three-Power conference of foreign ministers scheduled shortly to be held at Moscow as follows:

"The United States is extremely puzzled by the Soviet sphinx within whose immobile and inscrutable exterior there might lurk something that might well prove a dynamite to American schemes."

Likely Issues at Parley

He then enumerates the various subjects that might be discussed at the three-Power conference and points out that the incomprehensible friendliness of the Soviets toward Poland, the Balkans and De Gaulle regime is likely to become issues before the Moscow conference.

It is the opinion in some quarters that the Soviet Union will absolutely require foreign aid for its economic reconstruction but the question is to what foreign nation or nations the Soviets will turn for such aid. In consequence the United States is frantically emphasizing that it is the United States which can aid the Soviets most. Meanwhile, American industry is reposing the greatest hope on the vast market that the Soviet Union can offer, which might be able to solve the social problems arising from mass unemployment of factory workers. In this connection, the appointments of Edward J. Stettinius, Jr. as Undersecretary of State and of William Averell Harriman as Ambassador to Moscow are quite significant.

Another question that is intriguing the United States is: Why the Soviet Union, which hitherto had shown no particular desire to settle European problems, has undertaken at this precise moment to solve the various pending questions? The United States Senate is avoiding reference to the matter on the pretext that any public discussion of it would give rise to various difficulties. What the American statesmen fear is to make any definite commitment on such delicate affairs.

A Washington dispatch to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung states as follows:

"That extremely knotty problems must be solved at the forthcoming three-Power conference of foreign ministers is becoming increasingly clear day by day. This is the reason why such a big shot like United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull has to attend the parley despite his advanced age."

Much attention is being attached to this report as it indirectly indicates the delicate relations among the three countries concerned.

Haunted by Rumors

Another Washington report to the same Swiss journal revealed that Washington's political circles are haunted by rumors regarding the Soviet Union's defection from the anti-Axis camp. Such unrest prevailing in the United States is indicated by the Baltimore Sun which reports that Count von der Schulenburg, former German Ambassador to Moscow, who is now staying in Stockholm, is negotiating with the Soviet Ambassador to Sweden.

Cholera Hits Anpei, Wuyuan

Domei

CANTON, October 5.—More than 50 lives have already been taken by the cholera epidemic which broke out at Anpei and Wuyuan, two of the largest towns in Suiyuan Province, according to reports received here. The Suiyuan Provincial Government has instructed authorities of the two districts to take emergency measures to prevent the epidemic from spreading.

On Duty in Indian Ocean

Japanese sailors sprucing up a cannon of their warship before sallying forth against the enemy in the Indian Ocean. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

BROWDER ASSAILS WISHFUL THINKING

Avers Talk About Soviets Giving Bases to Bomb Japan Is Harmful Nonsense

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—The statement by Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party of America, recently at Chicago that Americans are indulging in wishful thinking if they believe that the Soviet Union will permit the anti-Axis forces to bomb Japan from bases in Siberia has caused a sensation in the United States. Russian baiters have pounced on the statement, according to the Daily Express correspondent's dispatch of September 28, it has been learned.

The correspondent quoted Browder as saying:

"All chatter about the Soviets giving us bombing bases in Siberia is harmful nonsense with only one aim—trying to give the Soviets a similar task in the Far East which she performed in Europe, namely to win the war for us."

Browder at the same time emphatically demanded the formation of a second front in Europe which had been delayed, he argued, because of moral rather than military weakness, the correspondent said.

TRADE LIAISON SOCIETY ESTABLISHED IN NANKING

Aim Is Closer Collaboration Between Nippon and Chinese Business Concerns

Domei

NANKING, October 5.—The inaugural ceremony for the founding of the Commerce and Industry Liaison Society, backed by the Japanese and Nanking Chambers of Commerce and Industry here was held at the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association Hall this evening attended by many high officials as well as prominent Japanese and Chinese civilians.

The aim of the new society is to promote still further the friendly relations between Chinese and Japanese commercial and industrial interests as well as to facilitate the exchange of opinions in order to contribute toward smooth economic operations in the Nanking area.

It was disclosed that members of the new Society include members of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, chairmen of leading trade associations, 53 firms and 28 trade organs in Nanking.

WOHLTHAT VISITS MANCHOU

German Economist to Discuss Trade Problems

Domei

HSINKING, October 5.—Dr. Helmut Wohlthat, head of the German Economic Mission to Japan, arrived here by air today from Tokyo.

In the course of his stay here, the German economist is scheduled to discuss various important economic problems between Manchoukuo and Germany with Government leaders.

Dr. Wohlthat is expected to return to Tokyo on October 12.

American Population Shows 2.4% Decrease In Last Three Years

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 5.—The population of the United States is reported to have decreased by 3,100,000, that is 2.4 per cent of the entire population, in the last three years from April 1, 1940 to March 1, 1943, according to a report carried by the Journal of Commerce. Consequently the population of the United States, which was 131,300,000 three years ago, has been reduced to 128,200,000. United States authorities attribute this appalling fact to the rapidly increasing rate at which U.S. troops are sent overseas and the birth-rate which has shown no tendency to rise.

LIAISON MEETING OPENED AT MANCHOU CENTRAL BANK

6 Countries, Including Chosen, Represented; Economic Issues Discussed

Domei

HSINKING, October 5.—The fourth continental liaison conference opened this morning at the Central Bank here, attended by representatives of Japan, Manchoukuo, North China, Chosen, Kwantung Leased Territory and Mongolia.

Following the inaugural greeting by Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board, the attending delegates made reports on current conditions of their respective regions.

In the afternoon, the session deliberated on various measures to promote the economic power of the Continent centering on the output of iron, light metal, foodstuffs and the means of their transportation.

In the evening, the delegates were invited to a dinner party by Premier Chang Ching-hui at his residence.

Tomorrow, they are scheduled to inspect Mukden and Anshan.

U.S. SHIPBUILDING DROPS

45,000 Tons Less in September as Compared With August

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 5.—The decrease in the U.S. shipbuilding capacity for September as compared with August was admitted by Rear-Admiral Bickery, Deputy Chairman of the Maritime Commission in his announcement yesterday.

In August 164 ships were constructed, aggregating 1,697,000 tons, but in September 160 ships totaling 1,652,000 tons were built, according to dispatches from Washington.

Haiti President to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 5.—The President of Haiti will visit the United States at the invitation of President Franklin Roosevelt and reach Washington on October 14, the United States State Department announced today, according to a report from Washington.

British Fleet in Naples

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—A part of the British Mediterranean fleet entered the port of Naples today, reports from Algiers reveal.

WORK OF FREEDOM SATISFIES NETHAJI

Much Progress Made Toward Goal of 'Total Mobilization,' Bose Says After Tour

Domei

SHONAN, October 5.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, declared that he is satisfied with the progress made so far toward the goal of "total mobilization," in a statement issued on the results of his recent tour of Northern Thailand and Burma.

He added that he is particularly delighted to find the morale of the Indian soldiers high everywhere, and their spirits going up.

Commenting on the work of the Indian Independence League branches in the areas he visited, Mr. Bose said, "Everywhere I went, I found unbounded enthusiasm among my countrymen, and both men and women are coming forward to volunteer for the army in large numbers while large sums of money are constantly pouring in."

He reiterated the warning that "a long and hard struggle would end only when the last Britisher is wiped out in India as in the case of Burma."

The Indian Independence League Headquarters issued a report on Subhas Bose's recent tour in North Malai, Thailand and Burma. It was stated that the tour lasted for about three weeks and consisted of supervision and inspection of the Indian Independence League work, besides the training of the Indian National Army in these areas, as well as to give a further impetus for the mobilization of manpower and resources of the Indians in East Asia.

Toured Extensively

In the course of the tour which began in Penang and ended in Jitra, near the former Thailand border, many large public meetings were held. Many volunteered and large sums of money as well as gold and jewellery were offered for the Independence fund.

In Penang, Mr. Bose inspected cadets selected for five years of training in Japan, as well as units of the Indian National Army undergoing intensive training at various stations. It was revealed that the whole of Malai is now studded with training camps of the Indian National Army.

In Thailand, Mr. Bose inspected the Thailand Committee of the Indian Independence League as well as the training of volunteers. A voluntary contribution of $5,000,000 is expected from Indians in Thailand

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FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA WORSE; CONDITION TOLD

Fainted People Ever Present on Streets of Calcutta—Hospitals Crammed

CALCUTTA SUFFERS MOST

Postponement of Departure of Wavell, Mountbatten Seen Connected With Problem

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 5.—"Fainted people are omnipresent in the streets of Calcutta," writes the Daily Herald, describing the shocking food crisis in Calcutta, with the famine worsening in India, according to London cables reaching here.

The journal gives the following account of the starved Indian city:

"Fainted people are omnipresent in the streets of Calcutta. Ambulances are busy picking up these people, who fill the hospitals to overflowing. To see 80 or 90 people crammed hard and tight in hospitals having accommodation for 40 or less is nothing extraordinary. Doctors and nurses are woefully scarce. Nurses are available at the rate of one to every 53,000 patients."

British Blame Indians

The growing aggravation of the Indian food unrest centering in Bengal Province is at present giving trouble not only to the British authorities in India who are burning their fingers in futile attempts to tackle the question, but serious concern is also being felt in the British mainland on account of this problem, according to a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi, dated October 4.

Now it is even believed that the repeated postponements of the departure of Field Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, and Admiral Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, who were first scheduled to leave England toward the end of September, are connected with this problem which is now becoming a grave political issue requiring serious deliberations between the two and the British Government.

With the approaching end of the rainy season in Burma and with the clamor over the so-called Burma counter-offensive at high pitch, it is easily imagined that their bewilderment must be great in face of the unrest developing on account of the dearth of food in the very Bengal Province which must form the basis of operations in such counter-offensive.

However, Britain, takes it for granted that the only workable method is to suppress India and let India be sacrificed for the prosecution of the war. Thus, it is a matter, of course, that Britain, rather than bending her efforts on measures to save the suffering population, is already concentrating her efforts on the suppression of the riots staged by the population on the verge of starvation. Thus, the British authorities in India have further tightened their policy of suppression.

British Give Excuse

The blame for the Indian food dearth was recently placed by the British side one-sidedly on the responsibility of the Indians themselves. The British claim that the inability of the Indian local governments in the provinces with self-government and the selfishness of the Indian land-owner class who are reluctant to cooperate for the relief of the suffering are alone responsible.

It is highly interesting to note that the foremost reasons underlying the present problem—the food requisitioning by the armed forces and the loss of the rice-producing country of Burma on account of the war—are stealthily tucked away while arbitrary arguments are being played up. Thus, the "Spectator", a

(Continued on Page 2)

Penang Chinese to Celebrate Birthday Of Sea-God at Temple of 1,200 Steps

Domei

PENANG, October 5.—Local Chinese devotees will make their annual pilgrimage to the Temple of 1,200 Steps in Paya Terubong, on October 7, in observance of the birthday of the Chinese sea-god Kew Leong Yesh. At the temple, devotees will worship and offer prayers to the sea-god.

The birthday of Kew Leong Yesh falls on the ninth day of the ninth moon, according to the Chinese lunar calendar. Strict devotees pass nine days on a vegetable diet beginning from the first of the month which coincides with the arrival of the sea-god.

On the ninth night, the sea-god takes his farewell to return to the sea. His image is then placed in a small decorated boat taken in procession to the beach where the farewell ceremony takes place.

The Chinese believe that rain is abundant during the visit of the sea god.

Japanese Wipe Out Enemy In Furious Munda Battles

Numerically Superior Tank, Infantry Units of Foe Hammered, Routed by 'Spiritual Force'—Japanese Victories Vividly Described

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Munda, New Georgia Island, is a scene of terrific and devastating battles as Japanese Forces hammer and decimate numerically superior enemy infantry and tank units. No task is too hard that cannot be fulfilled with success by the intrepid warriors of the Rising Sun who, in proving their spiritual superiority over their foe, experience a daily heightening of morale.

The following are a few reports on the hardships undergone and the victories gained by the Japanese at Munda:

On the evening of a certain day the order to move was issued to X company, which was guarding the Munda airfield. The necessary food supplies and ammunition were allotted to the men and the company left the base.

Enemy trench mortars roared and shells screamed through the air as the intrepid warriors marched through the jungles.

Foe Launches Attack

Early next day the Japanese were attacked by the enemy who used automatic rifles. Superior Private Tachikawa immediately adjusted his bomb-thrower and released a hail of missles at the advancing foe. The explosion of shells rent the air and the enemy fled in confusion.

The enemy returned to the battlefield to retrieve the dead bodies of their comrades, but every time they attempted to do so they were sniped by Japanese riflemen.

Soon after, the Japanese troopers carried their wounded comrades from the scene of the fight.

As the attackers might return at any moment, Superior Private Tachikawa made the necessary preparations to repel any offensive.

The soldiers then breakfasted in turns. Just as Unit Commander Mukai was about to lift his chopsticks, enemy trench mortars began to roar; he was hit in the back. Superior Private Tachikawa rushed to aid the wounded Unit Commander when, he, too, received a wound in the hips.

On turning around he saw that

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CHUNGKING'S PEOPLE ADVISED TO AWAKEN

'Understand That Japan and China Must Always Work Together,' China Paper Says

Domei

CANTON, October 6.—With President Wang Ching-wei of China having taken a blast at Chungking's wild delusions, the influential South China newspaper, Chung Shan Jih Pao, in its editorial on Wednesday, called upon the people of Chungking to awaken and understand that Japan and China must always work together.

Declared the paper:

"In the past, those in the resistance camp declared that it would be absolutely impossible for Japan and China to shake hands. But as long as there has been and there is the theory of the co-existence of Japan and China, and as long as co-existence exists as a fact, such a mistaken sort of conception by the resistance camp must be destroyed. Today, when the significance of resistance has been lost, we should hold strictly to the Greater Asianism of our national father, Sun Yat-sen, and move forward in a straight-forward manner together with Japan.

"In spite of all that, Chungking is offering Chinese territory to the American air forces and their bombs are killing our comrades. Is Chungking fighting for China, or for America? It is really impossible to understand. We would like to offer a word to Chungking. Chungking, Japan and China must always tread the right path together."

HIROSE COMPLETES TOUR

Army Adviser Impressed by Growth Of Manchoukuo, China

After a month-long inspection tour of the industrial and economic areas in Manchoukuo and Central and North China, Toyosaku Hirose, adviser of Japanese Military Administration, returned to Tokyo on Wednesday morning to confer with the authorities.

Of his trip he said, "I was deeply impressed by the fact that the strengthening and increasing of production is being driven on with a solid determination. The agricultural situation in Manchoukuo and North and Central China is good and an abundant harvest is expected.

"Together with the establishment of local self-sufficiency, that is very gratifying from the standpoint of the establishment of the structure for Japan-Manchoukuo self-sufficiency in food."

U.S. AIRMEN IN CHINA SEND FALSE REPORT

Only Way to Impress Public Of Concealing Defeats Handed by Japanese

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, October 5.—Becoming hysterical over the mounting losses it is suffering at the hands of the hard driving Japanese Air Forces, the United States Air Force in China now no longer merely tries to hide the appalling blows it is sustaining but is sending out completely false reports of "victories."

Concerning the crushing raid carried out by the Japanese Air Force on Kunming on September 20, the Kunming radio on September 23, broadcast a completely untrue report and declared. "Several score Japanese planes raided Kunming but the American Air Force shot down 17 and 26 more which were unconfirmed." In this manner, the Kunming radio adopted the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announcement of the preceding day and changed "American planes downed" to "Japanese planes downed."

Of the same raid, Bulletin No. 108 issued by Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters read, "Japanese planes raided a base of the American Air Force and the Americans knocked down 14 of them and damaged 15 bombers and seven fighters." Then on September 28, the spokesman of the American Air Force in China, at a press conference, speaking of the same raid asserted that 15 bombers and four fighters were shot down.

The fact that all these statements deal with the same raid and that all of them differ in their figures shows clearly that they were based on mere fantasy.

It is amusing to note, that on frequent occasions, the number of Japanese planes the enemy claims to have shot down is in excess of the number of planes which took part. Japanese pilots often reading these enemy reports laugh and say, "According to these reports we must be dead men."

Malais Coming to Tokyo

Domei

SHONAN, October 5.—Mohammed Nil Osman, employee of the Japanese Military Administration in Malai, and Abdula Kamel, editor of the Malai News, will be dispatched shortly by the Military Administration to Tokyo where they will work as translators of the Board of Information. The action was taken by the Administration due to the rapid increase of publications in various languages of the Southern Regions.

Our Defenders Frustrate Daylight Attack by 58 Machines

OTHER RAIDS FAIL

2 Hostile Bombers Blasted In Attempt to Attack Amboina Island

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 6.—Six of the 58 enemy aircrafts that came attacking Bougainville Island in the Solomons Monday afternoon were shot down by the Japanese defenders.

In a formation of bombers and fighters the enemy attempted a raid on the eastern tip of the island. They were Consolidated B-24's, PB2Y's P-38's, P40's and F4U's. In the air battle that followed, the Japanese shot down five P-38's and one F4U. The Japanese lost one plane but its crew were all rescued.

2 Enemy Planes Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC, October 6.—Japanese airplanes shot down one enemy plane and severely damaged another out of 13 B-24's that made a day attack on Amboina Island on October 2. No damage was suffered by our side.

Abortive Enemy Raid

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC, October 6.—A formation of 23 enemy planes appeared over Japanese bases in the Ambon area on the night of October 2 but fled after dropping bombs into the sea, due to bad weather that night.

Pacific War Is Hard

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—Japan's favorable position on the Pacific Front, and the extreme difficulties confronting the anti-Axis forces in that area, were pointed out today by the British Propaganda Vice-Minister at the opening ceremony of the "Jungle Warfare Exhibition" now underway in London, it is reported from that city.

"It is a grave mistake to think that the worst period of warfare on the Pacific Front has passed," declared the Propaganda Vice-Minister.

"Warfare in the Pacific area is being continued under horrifying conditions and our troops are suffering terrible hardships. Anti-Axis forces must recapture the extensive areas under Japanese occupation, but this is no easy job. Nevertheless, these areas must be retaken at any cost if we are to win the war.

"Inasmuch as the Japanese have occupied extensive regions and have established a favorable position, strategically as well as economically, the anti-Axis forces must concentrate their total strength if they are to recapture these areas."

SMUTS MEETS CHURCHILL

Plan Holding Parley of Premiers of All British Colonies

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—Immediately upon his arrival in London, Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa called on British Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the latter's official residence and held a long conference.

In addition to discussing anti-Axis operations, the pair is understood to have exchanged opinions regarding the convocation of a conference of the Prime Ministers of the British Empire bloc countries which Churchill recently advocated in the Lower House and which is expected to take place early in 1944.

Swiss-Reich Pact Passed

Domei

ZURICH, October 5.—The Swiss Federal Council today formally approved the new economic agreement between Switzerland and Germany which was signed on October 2 in Berlin. The agreement will remain valid until the end of 1943.

SELF-RELIANT MALAI WILL SOON APPEAR

No Shortage Seen in Peninsula Of Vital Foodstuffs or Prime Commodities

Domei

SHONAN, October 6.—Since the enforcement of the economic control policy in August, which was followed by the promulgation of various rules based upon the vital commodities control regulations issued in the same month, Malai is making rapid strides toward economic self-sufficiency, well informed circles here declared.

The Japanese Military Administration in Malai is exerting its utmost efforts for the establishment of industries, particularly heavy industries, which will provide the basis of an economic rehabilitation in the region.

The production goods control regulations, based on the vital commodities control rules issued in September, are extremely helpful for the establishment of new factories, enabling the most efficient use of necessary facilities and material.

It was further pointed out that an important step was taken when the Military Administration, on August 20, enforced a temporary measure prohibiting the sale or transfer of necessities.

Close investigation of the stocks of necessities revealed the existence of unexpected quantities of vital commodities.

The price control regulations were put into effect to check the rise of prices caused by the suspension of the importation of foodstuffs and vital products after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

The discovery of large stocks assured the administration authorities that, with a certain amount of control over consumption, supplies of such goods can last for several years.

With the fixing of official prices, native inhabitants will be assured of their supply of daily necessities such as fiber goods, medicines and paper at reasonable prices. This fact attests to the flexibility and soundness of Malai economy.

The Military Administration places great emphasis upon increased production of foodstuffs in Malai, and in line with this policy, a two-day conference was called on September 20 by the Military Administration authorities which was attended by provincial and city agricultural officials.

At the conference, three principal subjects, increased distribution of foodstuffs, method of distribution and the promotion of marine products industry were considered.

Based upon the conference reports, the Military Administration drew up plans for increased cattle-breeding as well as increased production of principal foodstuffs.

Further, rationalized distribution of food called for a readjustment of the distribution system and the unification of transport as well as readjustment of prices.

In an effort to promote the marine products industry, the conference suggested the most efficient means of distributing materials and labor, and the establishment of a marine laboratory and school.

Timor Islanders Are Happy Living Under Japanese Rule

Liberated From Dutch Masters, Inhabitants Cooperate With Nippon Forces, Placing Unlimited Faith And Trust in Japanese

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 30.—Timor Island is the most important of the chain of islands stretching eastward from Java. The inhabitants, who for so long were shut out from the benefits of modern civilization, now bask in the bright rays of a new dawn brought about by the arrival of the soldiers of Japan. Liberated from the fetters of their Dutch masters, a happy atmosphere now pervades the island whereever the flag of the Rising Sun proudly flutters.

The population stands at around 500,000. The inhabitants are neither Indonesians nor Papuans, but retain special physical features which set them apart from other tribes. Of their ancestors nothing definite is known, as neither legends nor stories exist. Looking at the matter from a geographical standpoint, they must have descended from the same ancestors as the Indonesians and Papuans.

They are rather thin and bony of body, with large and protuberant abdomens. The men have long necks, their eyes sunken, and their complexion is dark and dull. At first glance they look savage, but they are timid and obedient to the core.

Their dialects are miscellaneous, and those who are educated speak either Dutch or Malaian.

Native chiefs govern the island.

Timor has no luxuriant vegetation, rice being cultivated only on a small scale. Corn is their staple food, which they eat either roasted or boiled. Sometimes they catch buffaloes and wild pigs, while they breed such animals as horses and sheep on a small scale.

Their standard of living, of necessity, has been rather low. Having been driven out of the fertile areas in the southwest, they now inhabit the tree-clad mountains in the north and east. Even in the cool mountain areas they go about scantily clad. They are most susceptible to malaria and dysentery, and most of them suffer from skin diseases. They have a fear of water and therefore never take a bath, and neither is their fishery developed. Being completely shut in on the island, they have had no intercourse with the other islands.

Prior to the outbreak of the current war, the Dutch and the Portuguese exploited the island and often came to a clash in their pursuit of rare products. The islanders were hardly ever, if at all, treated as human beings but were enslaved at the mercy of their rulers. Only those of the upper class were educated so they might be used as tax collectors. Without any consideration for their meager life, they were forced to pay income tax and, when they were unable to pay, they were compelled to make it up in forced labor.

They have no religion, and therefore hold no reverence for their forefathers. Even the graves of their fathers are unknown to them. Despite the fact that Holland and Portugal dispatched missionaries to the island, no tangible result seems to have been obtained.

They had no special means of making a living, no savings, or any ambition whatsoever. They were undernourished, and destined to disappear from the face of the earth until new life was brought to them by the arrival of the Japanese soldiers who descended on them from the skies on February 20 last year in Koepang.

On their landing, the Dutch and Australian soldiers put up a white flag attesting to their unconditional surrender. It took some time, however, to clear the island of the remnant enemy forces who often signaled to their comrades or made secret connections by means of the short wave. Some Australian spies even attempted to sneak onto the island.

At first, the Timor tribesmen were unfriendly towards the Japanese paratroops not being able to understand the blessings brought to them by the latter. Having been oppressed for so many years, their spiritual sight was blinded. Particularly those of the upper class who had been educated in the Dutch mode of life at the Dutch school on Kissa Island, situated northeast of Timor Island, were antagonistic towards the Japanese. However, the successful progress of the war, and the sincerity and honesty of the Japanese soldiers finally changed animosity into curiosity, curiosity into faith, and faith into joy and happiness. The islanders had no means of knowing the war results, the place being devoid of radio facilities or newspapers, but they could not help realizing the power of Japan which rose like the morning sun. Their former masters had driven them to labor, cracking whips over their backs, while the Japanese treated them friendlily and warmly extended helping hands.

With unlimited trust and faith in the Japanese, the inhabitants of Timor are now cooperating cheerfully and happily. Properly nourished their physical condition has greatly improved. The manifestations of their vigor and strength promise a future contribution not less than that of the Takasago tribesmen in Taiwan. They are not used to marching on level ground, but in the mountains they are as nimble and agile as monkeys. Already they have contributed a great deal by clearing jungle trees and by cutting paths through precipitous ravines. Uttering not a word of complaint, they carry heavy stones on their heads, happy to have even a small share in the task of reconstruction.

Voluntarily they have offered to search for remnants of the enemy forces. With a supply of food, they roam about the mountains in search of enemy soldiers who scheme to send messages to their comrades. The inhabitants arm themselves with swords, spears and blow-pipes, the darts of which are smeared with poison obtained from the cactus. They are so skilful in handling these blow-pipes that they can easily hit a bird flying some 50 meters distant. They are also expert horsemen galloping bareback over stony mountain paths under the dazzling sun. Still, others stand on guard, gazing intently over the waters, ever alert for enemy signals or signs.

The mode of living of the inhabitants has been greatly improved. The Japanese Unit on the island is planning to open a market on Sundays for the dual purpose of bolstering the islanders' purchasing capacity as well as of furthering pacification. Thus, the Timor inhabitants are now devoting themselves to the defense of the island as well as of offering unlimited labor.

Food Shortage In India Worse; Condition Told

(Continued From Page 1)

weekly magazine, wrote in the following vein:

"It is evident that the greater part of the blame for the present famine in India is to be placed on the twelve provinces with self-government. Also in Bengal Province, which is stricken most gravely, the political power is in the hands of an Indian Cabinet. For the administration which concerns purely the Indians themselves, they must bear the responsibility, whereas the British administration has absolutely nothing to do with it. In view of this situation, their demand for complete independence is absurd."

The magazine is thus placing the responsibility for the distressed conditions in Bengal Province one-sidedly on the Cabinet composed of Indians and is demanding firm counter-measures on the part of the British authorities in India. Another magazine, the New Castle Journal, writes as follows:

Blame Indians Alone

"The famine in Bengal Province is not the fault of the British but of the Indians themselves. That a famine of the kind as witnessed today is visiting the very Bengal Province which is the most fertile districts of all India, is alone to be blamed on the inability and avarice of the Indians themselves. The Indian Cabinet of this Province is responsible for the feeding of its population. When the danger was imminent, they still looked on with folded arms and even refused to make an appeal for help to the Central Government.

"On the other hand, the Indians who have rice in stock are reluctant to place it on the open market, but prefer to sell it illegally at exorbitant prices. Therefore, the Central Government has found it necessary to interfere with the provincial government in order to save the situation. How can the British Government be expected in such a situation to grant the Indian demands for restoration of all Indian rights into Asiatic hands?"

Thus, the British are as desperate in their attempt to shirk from their responsibility as in their attempt to justify the continuation of British rule in India.

Japanese Wipe Out Foe In Furious Fighting

(Continued From Page 1)

20 to 30 enemy soldiers were moving toward the Japanese position some 150 meters distant. Superior Private Tachikawa hurried to report on the enemy's advance.

Then, he took his position beside the bomb-thrower and engaged in the battle which lasted for over one hour.

Scores Direct Hit

During the heat of the engagement he was forced to throw himself flat on the ground to evade a hand grenade which had been tossed at him by an enemy soldier. The next instant he was up, and, aiming his rifle at his opponent, he scored a direct hit. However, just at that moment a shell splinter hit him in the back and he collapsed shouting "Banzai" before losing consciousness. On partially recovering his senses he crawled back to his unit and, when he was comforted by his comrades, tears of gratitude glistened in his eyes.

On a certain day when the enemy were marching through the jungle toward the Japanese positions, First-Class Private Furuta, who was lying in wait to ambush the enemy, scored a decisive victory when he blasted the foe with hand grenades.

The enemy dispersed after suffering heavy losses, but First-Class Private Furuta, who is a crack shot, continued to pick them off one by one as they hid among the trees.

On recovering their courage, the foe launched a counter-attack using trench mortars, but First-Class Private Furuta stuck to his post.

As the enemy pressed closer under cover of a protective screen of gunfire, First-Class Private Furuta was hit in the hips, but he continued to fight.

"I'll take your place," cried First-Class Private Yanagise, as he hastened toward his wounded comrade. However, as he was about to open fire, he, to, was wounded.

Enemy's Advance Halted

First Class Private Furuta, on seeing the fate of his friend, took up his gun once again and, by dint of ignoring his fast bleeding wound, he managed to halt the enemy's advance.

The Hasegawa Artillery Unit and the Okada Unit were charged with the mission of smashing an enemy tank unit, left XX base on a certain day in July. The soldiers, who had to carry the component parts of the guns on their backs, marched into the jungle with weary feet. It was midnight before they reached their destination for the paths were rugged and pitted with shell holes, the paths were made doubly hard to travel over owing to the heavy loads which the soldiers were forced to carry.

Upon arriving at their destination, the task of building a strong position was started Groping in the dark, the Japanese artillerymen assembled their guns. Dawn broke on the horizon as their task reached completion.

However, as a change had to be made, Corporal Okada, Lance-Corporal Watanabe, Superior Private Sugiyama, Superior Private Miyata and First-Class Private Yamada assumed their new duties. At that moment some enemy soldiers were spotted in the jungle. Others, too, were seen on top of the hill which faced the sea. An enemy tank appeared on the beach.

Commander Naito's men took up their positions and a gun roared. A direct hit was made on the enemy tank which immediately disappeared into the protective covering of the jungle.

Superior Private Miyata manned his gun as the second tank rumbled along the beach. Two direct hits were scored. One shell blew off the turret.

At that moment another tank appeared followed by about 200 to 300 enemy soldiers.

"How I have waited for thee." Thus saying the Japanese soldiers opened fire. The enemy responded with equal fierceness.

During the course of the battle another two enemy tanks were blasted, making a total of four altogether.

On witnessing the destruction of their "shield," the enemy fled in confusion.

As the Japanese heroes were rejoicing over their success, an enemy amphibious tank was spotted near the shore. It immediately became the target of the Nippon gunners. It burst into flames after receiving several direct hits, and thus the combat came to its final and victorious ending. The Japanese warriors had achieved a brilliant victory.

U.S. INROADS SEEN INTO WESTERN ASIA

Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister's Visit in Washington Expected to Spur Action

With the arrival of the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister in Washington at America's invitation, the United States is scheming to establish an economic and political influence in Saudi Arabia, and there is every likelihood that American advance into western Asia and North Africa will be spurred, says a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

A section of the United States Senators are complaining that Britain is out to expand her influence in western Asia by appropriating Lend-Lease materials, but the truth is that American advance into western Asia has been particularly noteworthy, says the dispatch.

De Gaullists Dissatisfied

De Gaullists in London, dissatisfied with the Anglo-American policies toward western Asia, have made this exposure: "Under a secret agreement already concluded for the partitioning of western Asia, the United States will gain control of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq and Iran, while Britain will establish sway over Egypt and part of Palestine. Some reports say, however, that there is an Anglo-American dissension over Iran and Iraq."

Be that as it may, the steady inroads of American influence into western Asia and North Africa is highly suggestive of Roosevelt's ultimate ambition to gain control over the eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea in opposition to Britain.

A few instances of the incursion of American influence into western Asia and North Africa may be cited here. The bulk of the controlling interests in the oilfields in the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf have shifted into American hands, only administrative business is still left in British hands. A United States legation has recently been opened in Jidda, the capital of Saudi Arabia. With the replacement of British advisers in Iran and Iraq by Americans, Iran's finances are actually under American control.

American Tentacles

Already, hideous American tentacles are reaching out to the Mediterranean across the Red Sea. Italian Eritrea is under American control. Political circles in London and the Badoglio faction are apprehensive lest America should refuse to retrocede Sicily and turn it into a Malta for America. The French colonies in North Africa are under American control, while American consulates have been newly opened in Spanish Morocco. Into all these areas there is a constantly larger influx of American merchandise. American advisers and American troops to eat into the British footholds.

American supplies to western Asia and North Africa are under the control of an American, Winant by name, a relative of John G. Winant, U.S. Ambassador to London. He has been given the nickname of "the economic dictator of western Asia."

PEOPLE OF P.I. LEARN DIGNITY OF WORKING

Kalibapi Leaders Declare Filipinos Now Use Their Own Resources, Ideas

Domei

MANILA, October 5.—"If the Filipinos have learned anything at all since the outbreak of the war, it is the dignity of working and using their own resources to the best advantage," declared members of the Kalibapi Leaders Institute, in an informal interview held here.

The Kalibapi members interviewed included Max G. Ilorente and Miss Gregoria Cabatan, members of the Kalibapi leaders Institute from Tarlac and Ilocosnorte respectively, and Ijaime P. Red, a member of the Kalibapi Youth Leaders Institute from Albay.

Max G. Ilorente said: "The Occidental influence, prior to the war, made us reluctant to take the initiative and Filipinos always took the line of least resistance. We wanted to do things the easiest way—we were afraid to get our hands soiled."

He declared, however, "All that is changed now," and added that the Filipinos today are not afraid of work and that they are enthusiastically shouldering the task of making the Philippines truly worthy of independence.

Mr. Ilorente spoke as a man of sincerity and strength for he gave up a profitable business which was netting him several thousand pesos a month, in order to enter the Kalibapi Institute.

Miss Gregoria Cataban, who was formerly the home economics teacher of the Leyte High School, said that Filipinos are daily learning and discovering new activities which they never realized could be accomplished in the Philippines. She pointed out that "even in the matter of food we have learned to appreciate local products which are just as good as those imported although we had always been told by the Americans that local products were inferior."

Miss Cataban declared that the youth of today has a vastly different outlook on life and she asserted: "The youth of today are working hard, shouldering the responsibilities of independence which will soon be theirs. The young people no longer talk about dances or debuts or the latest Hollywood styles but talk of helping their families and how they are contributing to the building up of the nation."

Ijaime P. Red, youthful Kalibapi Leader emphasized the return of the Philippines to the Oriental fold, declaring that the United States tried to bind the Philippines to her forever by means of economic ties which made the Philippines entirely dependent upon America.

He added, "I, as a typical Filipino youth, feel that we are helping to make history and, as never before, have our spirits been so willing to serve the country. It is this new spirit which is going to make the future Republic of the Philippines one of the leading nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Frenchmen for Eastern Front

Domei

PARIS, October 5.—The French Volunteer Army Headquarters, which had dispatched French youths to the Eastern Front last year to cooperate with the German forces there, again sent another unit from Paris this evening for the same destination.

Death Rather Than Rank Dishonor Is Preferred by Japanese Heroes

Training of Imperial Forces Based on Noble Traditions—Late Major Yokozaki's Act of Downing North Chishima Raider Is Lauded

By TAKEO AKIYAMA

The soldiers of the Imperial Forces attain their greatness only through intelligent and unstinting training, guided by truly rational principles.

In one section of the field code of the Imperial Forces is to be found the following instruction:

"Deeply reflecting upon our tradition of martial bravery, one should foster his martial skill and should labor for the improvement of his martial technique."

Thus, the men of the fighting forces are asked to reflect upon the martial tradition of the nation first before undertaking any form of concrete training, which also means that their training should be constantly based upon these noble traditions.

To the Japanese warrior, honor is prized higher than death itself, and death is chosen in preference to dishonor.

Their Goal Is Death

"Bushido," or the way of the warrior, is represented by death. Why death is called the ultimate goal of Bushido is because there is no humanly possible manner by which the infinitely noble honor of the Japanese warrior can be fully vindicated.

A merchant is certainly not called upon to stake his life in order to gain his earthly fortunes, neither a farmer desiring to gain a bumper harvest. But for a Japanese warrior who is traditionally bound by his absolute patriotism to the State never to acknowledge defeat or dishonor before the enemy, death is a constant partner on the battlefields.

Thus the training of the Japanese soldier, whether it be in bayonet fencing, in artillery marksmanship, in submarine operation, or in airplane piloting, may be said to be ultimately aimed squarely at death. Not training, let me emphasize, taken to escape the consequences of being killed but, I repeat, training aimed fearlessly and honestly at death itself.

The late Major Jiro Yokozaki, who gallantly crashed his plane against and brought down an American bomber over Kitachishima on September 12, it is to be recalled, was one of the pilots of Japanese fighter planes which successfully intercepted and repulsed the 18 American bombers which tried to attack Kitachishima recently. Nine of the American bombers were brought down and two others severely damaged.

Yokozaki Was Faithful

The nobled death of the Major is an eloquent testimony as to the kind of training the men of the Imperial Forces constantly undergo. For, while the Major never forget to continue improving his flying technique on the one hand, he was, on the other a faithful and constant observer of the martial traditions of the nation. Major Yokozaki, in other words, never once forgot, throughout his period of training, to foster that spirit based upon our martial traditions—or the spirit of death.

And, when the technique which he had developed proved too insufficient against the foe, Major Yokozaki crashed against the enemy with all the force of his spiritual stamina, thus sending the American bomber crashing into the ocean below and—death. But, what a difference there is between the last mortal moment of the Major and that of the crew members of the American bombers! The confusion, stark fear, the great remorse, and the bitter cursing of their leaders for having led them into such a meaningless war as this of the Americans as their plane crashed into the ocean can be easily imagined.

This deliberate crashing against the enemy is called "Taiatari" in Japanese. There have been numerous other examples of this act in various forms wherever the Imperial Forces have gone since the dawn of history, and numerous examples are unfolding themselves even at this very moment. "Taiatari" represents the spirit with which the whole nation is charging toward victory over the enemy.

Work of Freedom Satisfies Nethaji

(Continued from Page 1)

as a primary contribution.

During his stay in Bangkok, Mr. Bose was entertained by the Thai Foreign Minister, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, the German Minister to Thailand and others. Before leaving, Mr. Bose participated in the celebration of the 75th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in Bangkok and addressed a mass rally as well as making a broadcast from the Bangkok Broadcasting station.

While in Burma, Mr. Bose participated in the nation-wide celebration of Burmese independence on September 25. During his stay in Rangoon, Mr. Bose held intimate talks with Head of State Ba Maw, Defense Minister Aung San and other Burmese officials and also paid his respects to the Japanese Commander-in-Chief and Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma.

Mr. Bose also carried out a detailed inspection of the Burma Committee of the Indian Independence League, visited training camps and addressed the youths undergoing training there. It was also ascertained that the Indian Independence League in Burma is collecting a sum of 10,000,000 rupees as a voluntary contribution to the cause of Independence.

MARSHALL'S STRIFE SEEN AGGRAVATING

Republican Party Including Stimson Oppose Selection As New Commander

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 5.—Intrigues by White House circles behind the rumored ousting of General George C. Marshall from the post of the Chief of the United States Army General Staff have been exposed by the Republicans who have launched a movement opposing the appointment of General Marshall as Commander-in-Chief of the entire anti-Axis forces, it is reported from Washington.

The appointment of Marshall to the new post was to be announced by President Franklin Roosevelt immediately after the Quebec Conference but "an unexpected obstacle" appeared and the announcement had to be cancelled for some time.

The "unexpected obstacle," it is reported, was not an opposition from foreign circles, but an opposition raised by domestic circles. In this connection, rumor has it that Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson failed to give his consent and that this led to the cancellation of the announcement.

The greatest obstruction was the opposition raised by Republican quarters which took up the issue to use it as a tool for attacking the Government. These quarters denounced Roosevelt as having tried to use the "austere problem relating to military command" to further his own end.

The Republicans' opposition was recently voiced in clear-cut terms by Representative Paul W. Shafer, Republican of Michigan, who declared:

"The White House is a den of scheme-makers who try to interfere with the High Command to further their political end. These scheme-makers are trying to kick out Marshall from the post of the Chief of General Staff and to let Lieutenant-General Brehon B. Somervell, present Chief of Army Service of Supply, grasp powers in the army so as to make the War Department a political organ at the beck of the White House.

"Roosevelt's right-hand man Harry Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator, and Felix Frankfurter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, are supposed to be involved in this plot. Roosevelt is planning to make Somervell stand as candidate for the post of Vice-President as a counter-measure provided the Republican Party brings up as candidate for Presidential election a militarist like General Douglas MacArthur, present Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific."

CHINA YOUTHS STUDY TO BECOME LEADERS

Given Special Training at Summer Camp; Encouraged By President Wang

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 5.—A burst of spirited shouts from the spacious school ground of Chungsi Girls' School abruptly shattered the serene atmosphere of the beautiful residential district here. Six hundred boys and girls enrolled in the second summer session of the Youth Mass Training Camp went through the first military drills. The government-sponsored training camp finished its first three-week summer session in Nanking on July 21, and Shanghai had been decided as the site of the second summer term.

The young men and women of China, during the past century, had been educated on the principles of extreme liberalism and the words Communism and idleness became synonymous with youth. The new order in East Asia ushered into the country a new youth movement calling for drastic changes in China's basic educational policies.

Japan's new policy toward China has enabled her to realize her long cherished dream of self-government and independence. Immediately after, the retrocession of the foreign concessions in Shanghai, President Wang Ching-wei and other Government officials laid down concrete plans for the reconstruction of Shanghai and for the general improvement of the internal conditions.

One project adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Youth Mass Training Camp. The first summer camp in Nanking proved highly satisfactory and the Supreme Defense Council decided to continue the training course in Shanghai.

Trainees are selected youths from the public services, boys and girls organizations, teachers of various institutions. The following are the fundamental principles upon which the training is based:

(1) A thorough teaching of the revolutionary spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and President Wang Ching-wei; the economic reconstruction of the fatherland; the defense and the establishment of the new order in East Asia; the cultivation of the indomitable fighting spirit.

(2) An exhaustive study of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles and the application of his doctrines to present-day China.

(3) The development of the body and the spirit through rigorous military training.

(4) The teaching of discipline and order, as well as the development of the mind and the spirit through group livelihood.

(5) A thorough study of current world affairs.

The Youth Mass Training Camp is separated into two divisions, one group composed of youth selected from the public services and the other from the boys' and girls' organizations, each group having one leader and one or two sub-leaders. Both camps are divided into military units such as the division, battalion, company and squad, each unit having its unit leader. The training comes under three general headings, management, physical training and education.

Following is a list of subjects and the names of the respective instructors:

Precepts of Dr. Sun Yat-sen by Chow Fo-hai and Chen Kung-po; Doctrines of Famous Chinese Scholars by Lin Pai-sheng, the Organization of the Kuomintang by Liu Yang-shan; the Outline of Modern Japan by Chow Leng-yang; International affairs by Wu Soon-kao; East Asianism by Chou Fa-jen; Military Fundamentals by Li Sung-hsia; Labor Problems by Feng Tsu-jeng; Fundamental Youth Training by Tai Ying-fu and the Outline of Youth Organization in Japan by Morio Miyamoto.

Besides the lectures given by the above mentioned instructors, other Japanese and Chinese officials have spoken on varieties of topics. Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri of the Japanese Embassy Office, the commander of the Shanghai Landing Party, the chief-of-staff of the XX unit in China, the chief-of-staff of the Japanese Fleet in China waters are few of the notables who have addressed the young men and women in the training camp.

The Youth Mass Training Camp is considerably different from the usual run of summer camps. The boys and girls are up with morning reveille at 5 a.m. and their rigorous training continues until "lights out" at 9 p.m. In testimony of the Government's interest in the welfare of these boys and girls, President Wang Ching-wei, during a short 10 days' sojourn in Shanghai, paid three visits to the camp to deliver messages of encouragement.

China looks forward to the day when the 600 youths trained in the Youth Mass Training Camp will lead the destiny of the fatherland.

P.I. SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Reborn Philippines Wins in Struggle for Economic Independence Under Able Guidance of Military Administration

By CARLOS NIVERA

Domei

MANILA.—From economic chaos and confusion caused by American exploitation and complete dependence on preferential trade with the United States, the Philippines has emerged a new nation, self-sufficient in her prime necessities and with a well-laid foundation for economic development as a member of the Common Prosperity Sphere.

The story of the Philippines' struggle for economic independence is much like the proverbial story of the youngster who was thrown into a river to sink or swim, to perish or survive. The Philippines has passed the crucial test, she has survived despite expert opinion which held that severance of preferential trade with the United States would mean economic strangulation for the Philippines.

The sudden impact of war found the Philippines totally unprepared for the great economic crisis that followed. In the beginning no articulate plan for the economic salvaging of the nation could be formulated as the problems that kept coming up were entirely without precedent. These problems had to be tackled individually as they came up rather than solved according to a preconceived plan.

However, under the wise and far-sighted guidance of the Japanese Military Administration, the Philippines Executive Commission took what were obviously the most practical steps. 1. To conserve the existing stocks of prime and essential commodities, to control distribution; 2. To insure an adequate supply for the future, a "back to the soil policy" was initiated, based on the principle that being an agricultural country and with its population relatively sparse, enough food could be raised in the Philippines for everybody.

Domestic Trade Developed

Domestic trade in commodities, not considered essential, was allowed to develop freely. This saw the mushrooming of sidewalk retailers in the early days of occupation and the eventual re-entrenchment of retail trade in the hands of Filipinos who succeeded in wresting control from foreign hands. Today, according to official statistics, at least 80 per cent of the retail business is now in Filipino hands, while before the war, Filipinos controlled only 37 per cent of the retail trade. Latest statistics show that of the 67,733 stores in the Philippines, 50,771 are Filipino owned, 15,356 Chinese owned and 1,626 owned by other nationals.

As a result of the cessation of normal trade, a new type of business has developed, known in local parlance, as "buy-and-sell." The bulk of the goods dealt with in the "buy-and-sell" mart consists chiefly of imported machines and parts, trucks and automobile accessories, hardware, drugs and chemicals, office equipment and supplies, jewelry, real estate, and textiles. As the majority of buy-and-sell men conduct business without outlay and often without capital, it has attracted considerable attention in thickly populated areas, either as a full-time or sideline job, giving profitable employment to thousands. While the buy-and-sell business, now on the wane, is unproductive in an economic sense its importance lies in the fact that it has helped solve the problem of unemployment resulting from the forced closure of many establishments; it has also given opportunities to hundreds who have proved their mettle in this line of business and who are now devoting their lives to it; and it has given capital to many who have reinvested their profits in new enterprises.

Thus, in its battle for economic independence, the Philippines won the first round by obtaining control of the channels of distribution from the point of view of both capital and organization.

Meanwhile, as the people were responding heartily to the challenge of making a living, officials of the central administrative organization were gradually working out a comprehensive plan for the economic reconstruction of the nation. Self-sufficiency was made the main goal of the government's economic program since this was the first requisite for national independence.

To ensure the distribution of commodities in the early stages of organization, stress was laid on the restoration of transportation facilities. Land transportation was rapidly restored and overland interprovincial trade quickly picked up. With water transportation disrupted, inter-island trade continued on a limited scale through the use of "batels" or sail boats.

Roads, Bridge Repaired

Meanwhile, the department of public works and communications rushed the repair of roads and bridges. Today land transportation is again normal with the Philippines enjoying the use of 23,476 kilometers of roads, approximately 1,155 kilometers of railways, and 58 kilometers of tramways.

In an effort to restore inter-island trade, the Philippine Shipping Association was organized. Docks and wharves were repaired, sunken steamers salvaged and the utilization of sailboats systematized. Independence now finds coastal trade well on the road to recovery.

Swiftly moving to conserve existing stocks and to insure the supply of essential commodities until production went into full swing, a commodity control system was instituted. Consumption was controlled through the ration system, distribution was rationalized through the creation of control and distributing agencies.

The Philippine Prime Commodities Distribution Control Association was organized to control the distribution of daily necessaries such as sugar, soap, matches, lard and so forth. Rice, the principal staple food of Filipinos, was placed under the control of the National Rice and Corn Corporation, an agency already existing even before the outbreak of the war. The Foodstuff Control Association was formed to take charge of distributing meat and vegetables and the Manila Fishing Association was established to take charge of fish distribution.

The ration system and efficient distribution are today proving a great boon to the Filipinos for with the great stock of reserve being wisely and sparingly used, the danger of running out of stock of essentials has been definitely forestalled and even the poorest people are enabled to procure their needs at rock bottom prices.

Indicative of the success of the control and distribution plan is the fact that in the first six-months of operation of the PRIMCO (September, 1942 to February, 1943), the volume of sales of prime commodities alone totalled several million pesos.

While conservation of prime commodities was being effected, production—the most important feature of the program of self-sufficiency—was not being neglected. Quickly grasping the efficiency of regimented economy, the various agricultural producers were organized into collective producing units. Due to the virtual impossibility of production by individuals or independent establishments under wartime conditions, the centralization of productive activities was welcomed throughout the country.

Producers Pool Efforts

Thus rice producers pooled their resources and efforts under the National Rice Growers Cooperative Association; other agricultural producers joined the existing Agricultural Cooperative Associations; tobacco manufacturers revived the old Manila Tobacco Association; the coconut industry was placed under the general supervision of the National Coconut Corporation but distribution of its copra products was placed under the care of the Philippine Copra Control Union; the National Abaca and other Fibers Corporation took control of the hemp industry and organized cooperatives to centralize home industries; sugar planters and centrals formed the Philippine Sugar Association to rehabilitate the sugar industry but the distribution of sugar was placed under the Philippine Regulation Association; lumber producers organized the Philippine Lumber Association to control the production of lumber and other forest products; livestock growers have been organized into the Philippine Cattle Breeders' Association; poultry raisers are being formed into cooperative associations.

The formation of centralized production units brought amazing results. Among the obvious advantages gained were the advancing of credit, reduction of the cost of production through collective purchasing of necessities such as fertilizers, implements and equipment; and reduction of transportation costs through collective transport arrangements.

The production of rice under the National Rice Growers' Cooperative Association, which surpassed expectations, attests to the effectiveness of collective organs. A quick-returns program was immediately put into effect. The program aimed to increase the area of rice-fields to approximately 2,200,000 hectares. As the year 1943 is about to close, agriculture authorities disclosed that the goal set for 1943 has already been exceeded.

Meanwhile, an improved quality of rice was introduced into the islands with the successful experimentation of horai rice. In another year, rice experts say, the new horai rice, suitable to the Philippine climate, will be available for distribution. The new rice seeds are expected to double or even triple rice production besides enabling the planting of two crops per year in certain regions instead of only one crop as has been the common practice in the islands.

Hand-in-hand with the drive to increase rice production, the central administrative organization undertook a good production campaign, also utilizing cooperative associations whenever possible. The results during the first quarter of 1943 indicate the success of the campaign and the future holds bright in this direction.

In the island of Luzon alone, the first quarter of 1943 saw about 1,500,000 hectares of rice under cultivation, 150,000 hectares of corn, 17,000 hectares of cassava and 250 hectares of miscellaneous crops.

Responding to the "back to the soil" movement, home and field gardening became a popular occupation. In the three months after the campaign started, some 4,000 commercial plots and 64,000 home gardens were established in Manila and in the neighboring provinces. Over 8,000 vacant lots with a total area of about 6,700 hectares were assigned to interested farmers.

Surpass Previous Levels

Reporting on the food production campaign, Hilarion Silayan, director of agricultural administration and a member of the Filipino party which visited Japan, declared: "The production of rice, corn, vegetables, root crops and other foodstuffs during the year (1943) surpassed that of previous years."

Agricultural activities were not confined to food production alone however. The raising of cotton is being encouraged. While in previous years cotton was planted in different parts of the Philippines, especially in Northern Luzon and subsequently in the Koronadal Valley, yet the cultivation of this particular crop has never been, until now, a national undertaking. At the initiative of the Japanese Military Administration, Filipino farmers are now being given all possible help in the development of this new industry.

The Koronadal project of the Bureau of Agricultural Administration harvested, in 1942, several thousand kilos of cotton. Seeds from this harvest furnished the greater portion of the seeds used in the first year of the cotton growing program.

The total yield of cotton in Luzon in 1942 was estimated at several million kilos of seed cotton.

In spite of this, the production of the Philippine money crops such as sugar, hemp, coconut and tobacco, were not neglected in the program for self-sufficiency.

Of the 24 sugar centrals, with distilleries, before the war, 14 are at present operating.

Meanwhile, under the Philippine Sugar Association, the sugar industry—the island's most important money crop—is being readjusted. As a result of this program it is expected that several thousand hectares of land for the production of sugar will be available for the year 1943-44.

The problem facing the coconut industry was not as serious as that faced by the sugar industry and hence readjustment was much easier. Coconut experts estimate that the crops for the year 1942-43 is not much less that the normal production in 1940 of 3,702,385,000 nuts. With a normal crop assured, the coconut industry in the Philippines concentrated its efforts during the last 18 months into improving the quality of copra produced and in developing by-product industries. The coconut industry is said to be making good headway.

One Philippine industry that did not experience much of a setback as a result of the war is the tobacco industry. Although the planting of tobacco was suspended when the war was at its height, planting was resumed with renewed vigor with the restoration of peace and order as the local demand for tobacco reached a new high. With the importation of foreign cigarettes stopped the people turned to locally made tobacco and cigarettes. To meet the demand for aromatic cigarettes, the Tobacco Association promoted the planting of aromatic species of tobacco.

Put on Solid Footing

The hemp and other fiber industries have been placed on a solid footing during the last 18 months and an industrialization program is ready to be launched. As the Philippines holds a virtual monopoly in the production of abaca, great hopes are held for this industry. The planting of abaca created no problem during the last year and a half as abaca plantations were not ravaged by the war. Hence, efforts were concentrated in the manufacture of hemp and in the development of home industries utilizing abaca and other fibers as raw material. Again, centralized and collective production was introduced and produced excellent results.

Regarding mineral resources, production of vital materials such as iron, chrome ore, manganese and others was stressed. While production figures for these are withheld for obvious reasons, authorities said that because of the rich resources in the islands and the high state of development of the mining industry even before the war, the Philippines is contributing its fair share in this direction.

Two years ago, just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, economic experts shook their heads whenever they viewed the prospects of severing relations with the United States because they thought that the Philippines could never survive without the American market. But thrown into the river to perish or survive, the Philippines found an inspiration in Japan and guided by her experienced hand, the Philippines has discovered that it can be self-sufficient in prime necessities and that in her future as a member of the Common Prosperity Sphere there is a new security with "Hakko Ichiu," even in the economic field, as the guiding principle.

111 RED PLANES DOWNED

Soviet Air Activity Lessens on Eastern Front

Domei

BERLIN, October 5.—In four days, from October 1 to 4, the German air force on the Eastern Front shot down 111 Soviet planes, German military authorities announced today.

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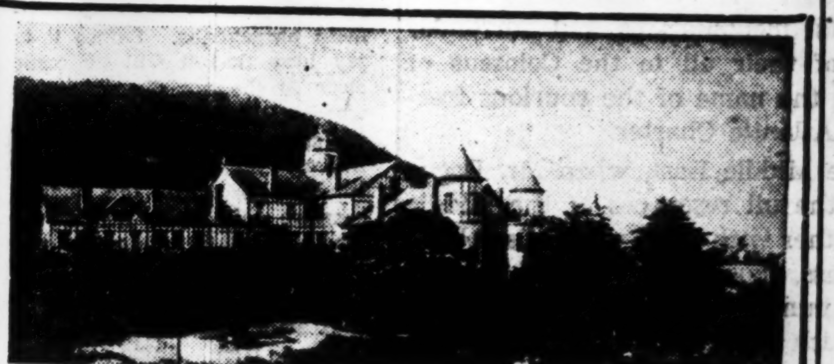

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TOKYO. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1943

Japan's Ambassador to the Philippines

The appointment of Shozo Murata as Japan's Ambassador to the Philippines in expectation of its forthcoming independence is one more auspicious sign which heralds the imminent approach of that country's day of liberation. Great must be the joy of the people of that country as they view such various preparations for the culmination which is now at hand of their aspirations of many long years. The joy which the Japanese people likewise feel in seeing a kindred Oriental nation attain its rightful destiny is reflected in the caliber of the man who has been selected as Japan's first envoy to this new nation.

No ordinary orthodox diplomat is Ambassador Murata. Primarily a man of practical affairs who as president of one of Japan's greatest merchant shipping companies has proved himself as a constructive genius, he is particularly suited to represent Japan in a country which is facing the task of widespread economic rehabilitation and reorientation. Later as Minister of Communications and of Railways, he has also demonstrated his efficient statesmanship, while more recently as Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines he has become particularly well acquainted with the problems with which he is to deal.

That a man of such qualifications has been chosen as Japan's first representative to the Philippines serves to indicate the practical and substantial support which Japan is prepared to give to the new nation. No mere diplomatic cordiality but a practical cooperation which will be helpful and useful is the natal gift which Japan would extend to the reborn Philippines.

As President-Elect Laurel stated in an interview in Tokyo a few days ago concerning the constructive task of the new Philippine nation, "We shall need, first of all, to take care of our own people, to bind the wounds they have suffered by reason of the war, to feed, clothe, and shelter them to the best of our ability and resources . . . . We shall need to lay the foundation of our economic self-sufficiency in order that we may be able to produce all the things we need, as befits a free and independent nation . . . . We shall need, finally, to make the independent Republic of the Philippines a deserving member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, contributing with its whole strength to the establishment, maintenance and glorification of the Sphere." In this task, the Japanese nation is anxious to give every possible aid, for the rise of a strong and prosperous Philippines will naturally redound to the glory and well-being of all kindred Oriental nations.

The appointment of a man like Shozo Murata as Ambassador is an earnest of the helpful support and cooperation which Japan will extend to the end that the Philippines may successfully accomplish its worthy constructive task.

America's Oil Shortage

America lamenting her all but exhausted oil reserves, after her early boasts of overwhelmingly superior resources of all kinds, presents a sorry picture. U.S. Navy Secretary Knox, usually more given to highly colored exaggeration than plain statements of hard facts, was forced to inform the Senate Naval Committee a month or so ago that an acute oil shortage in the United States would begin to be felt within a year, and that the resources would finally give out some fourteen years hence. Several other highly placed authorities reported in similar vein at that time. Now two new voices have been added to the chorus.

Joseph E. Pogue, vice-president of the Chase National Bank and a recognized authority on oil, informed the American Oil Association at their annual meeting held in New York a couple of weeks ago that "American oil resources have already passed their stage of effective utilization."

The following week the Chief of the Production Section of the U.S. Wartime Oil Adjustment Bureau, Donald Norton, was even more specific when he reported at a meeting of the Special Naval Committee of the House of Representatives that in about a year's time the United States will face a shortage of 337,000 barrels of oil daily. This Mr. Norton at the same time disclosed the oil companies' characteristic intention to neglect no chances for increased profits when he further stated that in order to prevent this disastrous situation "it is absolutely necessary to advance the price of oil to stimulate new production."

A decidedly revealing addition to the fast accumulating evidence of the sinister hand of the American Oil Trusts as one of the chief hidden forces that propelled America willy-nilly into war is, moreover, given by Mr. Pogue when he further informed the American Oil Association that not only was American oil giving out but that "the consumption of oil in the present war has reached enormous figures and to meet such large consumption the United States must depend hereafter on oil resources in the Caribbean and Middle East."

Now "oil resources in the Caribbean" is a pleasantly misleading term giving one to think of the various small islands in that sea, from the Antilles to the Bahamas, all owned or controlled by the United States or Britain, the oil wherein, if any, might be considered theirs by right. But the only great oil fields in the Caribbean, developed or undeveloped, happen to be those of the once sovereign states of Venezuela and Colombia. These two countries had, before the war, made desperate, more or less successful, efforts to combat American encroachment through the oil trusts. In war, however, though their area is vast their populations are too small to count. They have no modern industries, and produce little beyond coffee and hides for the American market. But they have that much coveted oil on which, in the turmoil of war with their no less avid or scheming British rivals effectively prevented from disputing the field, the American oil trusts saw their only chance to fasten their talons.

Hence the United States' swift move in the very first days of the war, through tacit threat of the same kind of economic pressure since unsuccessfully applied to more distant and highly developed Argentina, to rope these two countries into the anti-Axis camp. Cut off from trade with both Europe and Japan, left economically at the mercy of the United States and unable to play off the rival British trusts against them, neither country had any remedy but to succumb to the American oil trusts' machinations and surrender full control of their oil to the Colossus of the North, in the name of the spurious freedoms of the Atlantic Charter.

As for the Middle East, when Mr. Pogue states that "the oil resources of the Middle East put together with those of the Caribbean will far surpass, those of the United States,". he makes it abundantly clear why vast American and British armies are stationed in Iran and Iraq confronting only the forces of their supposed Russian ally and far from any actual fighting front. Obviously they could never have been sent there in times of peace to protect an oil grab in defiance of all human decency and international morality.

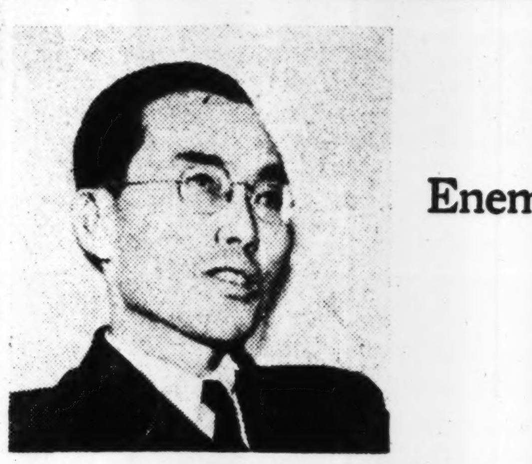
The latest American comment on Middle Eastern oil comes from the senators who have just returned from a two-months' tour of the different war fronts. Senator Ralph Brewster, bewailing the lack of any return to America for the billion dollar a month Lend-Lease aid extended to America's associates points out that there is a limit to American oil resources and openly states: "We should demand the transfer of British oil concessions in Iran!" Offering more than a suggestion of the blackmailing aim behind America's transfer of formidable armed forces to this region exposed to no Axis threat, and disclosing once more the fundamental lack of mutual trust between Britain and the United States, he goes on to say: "After all, it is quite necessary that we should discuss such problems with other countries while we are still in the position of being able to give them what they need."

Putting these comments from such varied American sources together it is not difficult to see why the American oil trusts, in frenzied dismay as their monopoly on American oil bade fair to become valueless, used all their sinister influence to back Mr. Roosevelt and fellow imperialists in their finally successful effort to rush America into war.

A Year Ago Today

October 7, 1942

President Roosevelt, who returned recently from a tour of inspection throughout the United States, at his press conference attacked the citizens of Washington for their low morale, and urged them to awaken by citing examples of heightening war-consciousness in other parts of the country.



JAPAN'S EAST ASIA POLICY

Enemy's Counter-Offensive Aimed at Retrieving Lost Territories Illegally Obtained—Nippon Introduces Era of Equity, Mutual Trust and Respect

By SADAO IGUCHI
(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

The most conspicuous feature in the current stage of the War of Greater East Asia, as recognized by both belligerent parties, is the counter-offensive being staged by the Anglo-Americans. But it must not be overlooked that we Japanese and the Anglo-Americans have fundamentally different ideas regarding the nature of this counter-offensive, and that herein lies a fundamental difference between our war aims and theirs, between our future and their future in the war.

If the War of Greater East Asia is to be regarded merely as an armed conflict between Japan and the Anglo-American countries, then it is no wonder that the latter, having suffered defeat in half a year after the opening of hostilities, should muster up their shattered strength and attempt to strike back in what may be termed a "counter-offensive."

The fact is that the War of Greater East Asia is not a see-saw game of arms. Japan destroyed Anglo-American domination over East Asia at the point of the sword with the single object of liberating Asiatic peoples from the centuries-old oppression and exploitation. Japan's action was not directed against the rightful territories of the United States and Britain nor against their people. It only enabled the peoples of East Asia to regain their rightful place under the sun, peoples whom the Anglo Americans, by sheer brute force, had looted and held in bondage for centuries.

Foe Thinks Differently

Naturally, the Anglo-American leaders, imbued with an undying spirit of aggression, think differently. To them their defeat in East Asia means the loss of acquired rights and interests, and their current counter-attack is a desperate attempt to recover them. This idea may be shared by the Anglo-American peoples at large as long as they swallow their Government propaganda. Suffice it to say here that it will be made clear in the not distant future whether the attempted recovery of such unlawful rights and interests, far removed from their life-line, is worth the endless sacrifice of lives which the Anglo-American nations are called upon to make.

On the other hand, the present state of complete emancipation from Anglo-American domination and exploitation is the natural state which East Asia is historically entitled to enjoy. Of this the peoples of East Asia are instinctively conscious. From the consciousness wells forth the motive power for the defense of East Asia, for the building up of a New Order here and, finally, for the rational rebuilding of the whole world.

In order to enhance this consciousness, the fact must be driven home that the enemy's counter-offensive is nothing short of a war of aggression against East Asia where a history of independence and freedom is in the making. A full grasp of this truth, i.e., the real nature of the enemy's counter-offensive, is an indispensable prerequisite to the concentration of the total strength of the East Asiatics on the common objective of perfecting an iron defense of East Asia—East Asia where the Anglo-Americans have no conceivable right to make a comeback.

The obvious conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing remarks then, is that the enemy's counter-offensive is far from a life-or-death necessity to the Anglo-American peoples. Unfortunately, however, they have yet to be aroused to a full realization of this fact. On the other hand, the tenacious Anglo-American counter-attack does affect the very existence of the East Asiatics and must, therefore, be blasted to smithereens. Only then will the masses of America and Britain be convinced of the futility of resistance.

Strengthen Defense

Such a consideration inevitably points to the urgent imperativeness of strengthening the structure for common defense in that domain. This is a task which we are called upon to perform entirely on our own initiative and resources, in view of the current world situation. The motive power for the defense of East Asia springs forth only in East Asia; it must be sought within East Asia, within ourselves. While we Japanese should augment our fighting strength, military and political, the other East Asiatic nations are expected to lend unstinted efforts for the task.

Diverse views have been expressed as to how the proposed common defense setup should be built up, but there can be no doubt that such a structure should be born of the spontaniety and free will of the East Asiatics, instead of being inspired by Japan. For this reason, there must be a sort of common inducement that will prompt the East Asiatics to accept the task of building up a common defense structure not as something foisted on them but as a worthy cause to which they may devote their whole energy.

Relations among the nations of East Asia should be founded on equality. Domination or subjection of one nation by another, no matter in what manner or form, is against the principle of equality. The word "equality" may sound a bit abstract, but what I mean to say is that the forcing of the will of any one nation upon another is taboo, if relations marked by powerful cooperation are to prevail in our domain. Compulsion would defeat its own purpose.

Spirit of Autonomy

If a State is to take part in international collaboration, its people must be imbued with a spirit of autonomy, which must be intensified and embodied in all branches of national activity. A State lacking in this requisite is not worth the name of an independent State. A nation which meekly submits to alien oppression or remains indifferent under alien rule is utterly disqualified from participation in international cooperation. Is Japan seeking such a nation as her collaborator? Could Japan ever hope to build up a common defense by joining hands with such a collaborator?

Japan's conception of State sovereignty and independence must not be confounded with the so-called principle of "international democracy" flaunted by the Anglo-Americans to camouflage their political sophistry. After the close of World War I, Britain sponsored the creation of a number of new States in Europe. These mushroom States, one and all, were totally deficient in the qualifications demanded of an independent State. They were lined up, so to speak, to serve as tools for Britain's policy of maintaining a balance of power in Europe. Britain, far from dealing with them as sovereign States, forcibly held them under her thumb, a fact which was amply proven by the situation prevailing before the outbreak of the second European War in September, 1939. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and all the other British-sponsored small states were, none of them, in a position to choose between war and peace of their own free will. They had no alternative but to act in British interests alone. The consequence was defeat, ruin, exile, as we all know.

Compare this with what Japan has been doing toward her neighbors in East Asia! Japan's new China policy, the Japan-Thailand Alliance Pact, the independence of Burma, the impending independence of the Philippines—these are but a few of the manifestations of Japan's East Asia policy which is diametrically opposed to the traditional Anglo-American policy of deception, oppression and aggression. Through Japan's instrumentality, an era of equity, mutual respect and trust among nations is about to dawn for the first time in the history of mankind.

Manifestation in Measures

The most striking manifestation of Japan's East Asia policy is to be found in the series of measures she has taken toward China, such as the retrocession of the concessions, the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, the transfer of enemy properties to the National Government, etc. These moves are wholly in conformity with the prevailing situation in East Asia. By these moves China has been freed from the century-old Anglo-American shackles and set a gigantic step forward toward building up a New China.

A practical proof of the beneficial effect which Japan's new policy has had on China was given by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government in his press interview on August 29 upon his return from an inspection tour in the peace zones. President Wang "declared: In former days, the concessions and the interior were kept completely apart. Yarns and textiles woven in Shanghai mills from raw cotton received from peace zones were quoted on the black market at 45,000 yuan per picul, with the result that farmers who raised this cotton could not buy yarns and textiles. This was all because the concessions and the interior remain segregated. Now that we have, with the magnanimous help of our ally, recovered the concessions, we must bring agriculture in the peace zones and Shanghai's manufacturing industries under complete unification. I know we can and shall achieve this."

Undergoes Epochal Progress

Formerly, the urban economic circles of China, coming under the influence of the Anglo-American principle of "free" economy and clinging to the skirts of the foreign concessions, were prone to take an attitude of non-cooperation in the Government's economic policy. This is now a thing of the past. With the recovery of the concessions, the National Government's political power has been greatly strengthened and the New China is expected to undergo an epochal progress.

Closer Cooperation

Simultaneously with Japan's retrocession of her concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality, the National Government of China declared war upon the United States and Britain and entered into relations for closer cooperation in military, political and economic fields with Japan. President Wang declared that China, fully realizing her role in the war, would offer the utmost cooperation in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Pledged to live and die with Japan, the National Government is expending the utmost efforts for productivity expansion to the end that China may fulfil her role as a rear base. After all, the happiness and welfare of each individual nation of East Asia can be retained only when all the East Asiatic peoples hold together as one man against Anglo-American aggression.

I have thus far dwelt on the principles which should govern political relations among the nations of East Asia. The same principles should be applied to economic relations as well. Were the resources of East Asia to remain under the monopoly of any one nation, there would be no emancipation of East Asia, no New Order in East Asia. It was largely through the monopolization of the resources and trade in this part of the world that the Anglo-Americans kept East Asia in a colonial or quasicolonial status for a long time. Again, Japan rose in arms against the Anglo-Americans because they resorted to economic blockade in order to obstruct the liberation of East Asia and to maintain the status quo. Japan, therefore, has every reason for wanting to enter into relations of economic reciprocity with her neighbors, but no reason for wanting to gobble up East Asia's resources.

Fell Victim to West

Because Asia for long lagged behind the West in modern civilization, Asia fell a victim to Western imperialism and was exploited as the source of prosperity by the Anglo-Saxons. Of this the path trod by India and China after the 19th century is an eminent illustration. Chinese statesmen in the closing days of the Manchu dynasty ascribed Asia's retrogression to the superiority of Occidental civilization, especially of Occidental war weapons. In our eyes, this is a half truth. That Asia had to allow herself to be trampled underfoot by the Anglo-Saxons was not merely because it lacked superior arms of war. Rather, the tragedy is ascribable to the fact that the Asiatics were far less "world conscious" than the peoples of the West and that there was a lack of spiritual unity among the Asiatic peoples. To be sure, the history of Asia is not without revolts against the West. The Taiping Rebellion was China's determined revolt against the West; the Sepay Mutinying was a demonstration of the Indians' indefatigable fighting spirit against Anglo-Saxon tyranny; the Meiji Restoration was the era for the unification of the Japanese people. Now, if these revolutions had been prompted by a common ideal and carried out with a common spirit de corps among the leaders, that alone would have been enough to change Asia's history.

I say this because it has a vital significance in these days of world upheaval. If the East Asiatics were to resist Anglo-American aggression without liquidating their unfortunate history of split and disunity, they would only incur a disaster far more calamitous than that which they have experienced for the past 100 years. Only by the common defense of East Asia can the East Asiatics retain their freedom and emancipation. Of course, in order to fight out this war of defense against Anglo-American aggression, the respective fighting strength of all the East Asiatics must be brought into full play, but that is, first and last, a means to uphold the freedom, independence and dignity of East Asia. It is not the aim of the proposed New Order in East Asia. This fundamental point must not be lost sight of, particularly as enemy propaganda seeks to make the East Asiatics confound end with means.

Perfection of Iron Defense

I have elucidated the fundamental principles that should govern the relations among the nations of East Asia and the formula for bringing about those relations. As matters now stand, the only formula can be found in the perfection of an iron defense of East Asia, and this is because the Anglo-Americans hold fast to their aggressive designs on East Asia. Japan's sole aim in the war, as has been made clear in the Imperial Rescript declaring war, is to establish just peace in the world. Japan's war is not a racial war as enemy propaganda would try to make it appear. If the enemy gives up his ambition of aggression against East Asia, or when we have destroyed the strength which supports that ambition, then the situation in East Asia will return to normalcy and the establishment of international relations here along the lines of the respect for the sovereignty of each independent State and economic reciprocity will be accelerated at a quick tempo.

Be it remembered that the proposed New Order in East Asia in no way opposes or repudiates real internationalism. As Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu declared at the 82nd session of the Imperial Diet, it will prove to be the very cornerstone of a New World Order to be created in the post-war days. In that sense, Japan and the other East Asiatic nations are writing a Greater East Asia Charter not in empty words but by actual words.

The Atlantic Charter, drafted at the hands of the two Anglo-Saxon dictators, like Wilson's famous—or infamous—Fourteen Points, may serve to camouflage the inordinate Anglo-American ambition of world domination, but never can spur the rational rehabilitation of the world. Only a Greater East Asia Charter born of the concerted devotion of the East Asiatics can.

Letter-Opening SECRETS

By NOBUO YABE

In wartime in the anti-Axis countries, the official letter-openers come into their own. Highly paid, highly skilled, highly secretive specialists, they have made their craft as perfect as it can be.

For a hundred years Secret Service letter-opening has been improving its technique. Metternich, ruler of the old Austrian Empire, was the first statesman to organize it on scientific lines.

Mention steaming to an official letter-opener, and he will smile. Steaming may be done occasionally, and done cleverly, but modern science knows a thing worth two of that. "Slitting" and "notching" are the methods more often used.

In the first, a narrow slit is cut from the base of the envelope. Easy enough then to take out the letter, photograph it with a special camera that shows every dash and dot, and put it back as found. Not so easy, however, to make the envelope look "as found." A paste pulp, of exactly identical tint, fastens the slitted edges together, and dries rapidly. Without a powerful microscope, no one can tell that the letter has been tampered with.

In "notching," the method is to take off the stamp and cut a notch underneath it. Through the hole—impossible as it may sound-goes a slender instrument round which the letter is wound. After the contents are photographed and replaced, the notch is filled up with pulp, on goes the stamp, and everything looks normal.

Letter-opening wizards of yesterday had not these scientific aids. Lightness of touch and resourcefulness of brain were their two best tools.

In the case of sealed documents, they took an impression of the seal, melted the wax in candle-flame, and opened the letter. There was no camera to take an immediate copy of it, so reproproduction was by rapid dictation to a corps of clerks. A "ganger" would read swiftly several passages together, and each copying clerk would take down the part allotted him. For foreign languages, there were always language experts on duty day and night. When the deed was done and the letter replaced, it was simple to warm the wax and apply the improvised seal.

Some secret services had large collections of duplicate metal seals ready for instant use, and classified in case of error. Today sealed documents can be broken open and re-sealed just as deftly and quickly, if not more so.

Letter-openers of yesterday were literally a race apart. Well paid for keeping the secrets they revealed to their masters, they lived in Government apartments and mixed with no one. Often they belonged to one family, their craft handed on from father to son. The highest-paid among them were specialists in a particular field, such as the study of handwriting, one glance at which would tell them who was the author of the letter contained inside the envelope.

As may be imagined, the art of dodging the letter-opener has become as skilled as his own. Use of codes and key letters, and sending by private messenger, are the two commonest courses, but there is a host of well-tried methods in addition. For instance, the seal may be blurred deliberately. Or the sender may post at a country post office instead of from a large town. Or, so as not to attract attention with a suspicious address, an envelope may be enclosed in another, and perhaps that one in a third envelope.

Secret writing methods are legion. One is to put dots against particular letters in the script, these letters being picked out by the recipient and put together to form a message. Innocent-looking newspapers, wrapped to show the ends in the usual way, may also have certain letters marked. Use of "sympathetic" or invisible ink is an old dodge that still turns up now and again, the writing being between the visible lines or on an apparently blank part of the paper. Writing inside the envelope is another trick of the trade that may still escape detection if done cleverly.

Letter-openers have been known to counter the invisible-ink method by making the writing visible, copying it, and then making it invisible again, so that the man at the other end could decipher and answer it and have his letter intercepted too.

Formerly, the main snag in the letter-opener's job was that the work, however swiftly done, often delayed the letter on the way to its destination. This might make the recipient suspicious. But nowadays, chemistry and photography have solved this difficulty.

It is usually possible to have an opened and copied letter resealed and delivered to the addresses without missing the post or otherwise in the least alarming him.